

500 CLAIMS IN KANSAS TERRITORY.

We have just returned from an exploratory tour in Kansas Territory, and have selected over 500 choice claims on lands now open for settlement. Any person who will enclose \$5 to the subjoined address, will receive by return mail, explicit directions and information as to the kind of claim, the camping grounds, and best routes to be followed to reach any desirable pre-emption—along with an outline pencil sketch of the section where the particular claim is.

The kind of claim wanted should be stated in the letter of inquiry. All communications should be prepaid, and addressed.

PARK & PATTERSON,
Parkville, Platte Co., Mo.
Letters enclosing remittances, must be REGISTERED at the Post Office, by the sender.

Park & Patterson,
Real Estate Agents & Conveyancers,
WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND to the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate in the North-western Counties of Missouri, as well as to the investigation of Titles, location of Land Warrants in the New Territories, &c.
Land Warrants wanted—For sale, a number of eligible town-lands in Parkville; this town is situated at one of the main entrances to Kansas—Also, a Farm of 320 acres, one-half fenced, in good timber, and well adapted to be sold cheap, for cash. Title perfect. No better chance can be found in the Platte Purchase.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING.

PARK & PATTERSON,
Having ample premises for storing all kinds of Goods and Merchandise, and having made extensive arrangements with trustworthy and careful Teamsters for the establishment of

REGULAR WAGON TRAINS

to all parts of the Great Kansas Valley, they are now ready to receive Consignments which will immediately on arrival be dispatched to their places of destination. P. & P. will also contract to forward families or parties from Parkville to any point in the New Territory desired, and thus save much time, trouble, and expense to emigrants.

Wagons, Cattle, & Horses for Sale.

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1854.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the Cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payment. His offices are—Boston, Seely's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. Corner Third and Chestnut Streets.

W. S. Swimmer, General Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 14 Second Street, opposite the Post Office, St. Louis, Mo., is the regular Agent for this paper.

Emigrant Aid Societies.

As these societies appear to be multiplying, a few words about how they operate may be both useful and interesting. The first organization of which we have any knowledge is the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, located in Boston; several others have been since formed in the East. The object of all is doubled the same—viz., pecuniary gain. We are informed that the Agents of the original society, when soliciting subscriptions in the Stock, presented but one inducement—that it would be a very profitable investment; and, possibly, this was the plea put forward for the others.

Now, this should be as distinctly understood by the public, as it is appreciated and felt by persons who have come to the West under their auspices! The fact is, that the term "Emigrant Aid," in the name of these Societies, has been perfectly misunderstood. Its practical meaning is not that the Societies aid the emigrants, but that the emigrants aid the Societies, and enable the stockholders to make money by patronizing their hotels, agents, and commission merchants,—and by settling in and around their towns and cities, thus increasing the value of their property. Thus have officers and agents of such societies aided their dupes, over the left, by making handsome speculations out of them!

The original society asks no questions, and exacts no pledges, of emigrants—but this they do—they require them to pay their full passage-money, and even their hotel bills, in advance—everything purchased from agents, at as high rates—and thus it will be seen, that if these Societies do not send out paupers as has been reported, they do considerably towards beggaring them after they get to their destination.

We are told that an officer of one of these societies, (a leader of a company of emigrants, at least,) aided his company by selling them fictitious shares, for cash, in an imaginary city which never will exist except on paper,—and that when he had added them and others in this as far as he could, he incontinently vanished!

The success of the Eastern Aid Societies, seems to be stimulating a movement of the same kind in some parts of Missouri—for we see it reported of our distinguished Senator, that he thinks it "this mission" to create an agitation that will evacuate in an Emigrant Aid Society, the main object of which is to raise funds to help chivalrous

young men to go into Kansas and offset the Eastern influence by voting for slavery. What a "poor, nerve enough, nor chivalry enough, among Southern young men, to stimulate them into action—and that a few paltry dollars were the most potent talisman! Are the young men of Missouri to be treated, and used, as certain self-constituted dictators say the Eastern Emigrants are? We shall see. As a pecuniary speculation it can't pay—for Missourians are not so easily gulled as the Yankees have been. At any rate, thinking men will take care what they give their money for.

It is rumored that several hundred Missourians have gone over to control the election in Kansas to-morrow, we do not, however, believe there will be votes cast but by such as purpose to become citizens of the Territory. We have heard, too, of secret caucuses where cabalists plot treason in their country. But it is hoped that patriotic citizens will turn a deaf ear to the nullifiers; and that the young men, the hope of our country, will not be found willing to tarnish the laws—for dishonorable success is worse than defeat. We have all along contended against sectional agitation—the present excitement is brought about by no counsel of ours—we have condemned the Abolitionists who would throw organized bodies of men into the territory, and we expose the latest imitation of their movements. For several months past, we have been engaged in publishing, for the benefit of our fellow-citizens, and others who intended securing homes for themselves in Kansas, the most reliable information that could be procured and many will avail themselves of it—but we are not surprised that Western Missourians, in general, prefer staying where they are, for they have more desirable homes and better lands than they can find across the border,—neither will we be astonished to find Kansas peopled with settlers from less inviting regions.

The Big Blue Country.

Masses Emigrants.—As every thing connected with the settlement of Kansas Territory is probably interesting to most of the readers of your excellent paper, I take the liberty of stating a few facts touching religious and educational matters in the settlement near the mouth of the Big Blue.

About twenty families are already settled in that region, and others are almost daily locating there. From personal knowledge, I believe there to be one of the best sections of the Territory in point of fertility of soil, healthfulness of climate, beauty of scenery, central position and superior advantages for commerce and all kinds of business. It also appears to be the best location for the settlement of Eastern people especially, and during the next season it is likely to be filled up with a dense population.

Since coming to this region, and getting acquainted with the people, I have been happy to find that they are generally moral, industrious, and intelligent, and that a large portion of the heads of families are of religious faith. There are many churches of Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and all appear to feel deeply the importance of the early establishment of churches, and the ordinances and institutions of religion. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevail among them. I attended public worship there on the 5th and 12th insts, the former of these days being the first on which "preaching" had ever been held in this region. The Rev. Charles Blood, from Sangamon County, Ill., a Congregationalist, officiated, and the meetings were solemn and interesting. Mr. Blood will settle with his family, and he will doubtless find an interesting field of labor, and his hope he will be abundantly useful; it is also anticipated that clergymen of other denominations will also come among them, so that members of different churches may be accommodated.

While I was in this neighborhood, a meeting of the citizens was held with the subject of schools and education was discussed, and I was glad to see that a deep feeling and determined spirit of action was manifested on this subject. Parents are already engaged in devising plans for building school houses and establishing schools, which shows that they do not intend, though they are in a new country, to let their children grow up in heathen ignorance, and I was informed that several enterprising and benevolent gentlemen are already devising plans, and taking measures to procure an eligible site for a University in that locality, and to obtain the means for its liberal endowment, so that it may be established at an early day, on such a basis, as affording such facilities as will enable it fully to meet the wants of the large population which will doubtless, within a very few years, reside in this rich and beautiful Territory. Such an institution can now be very easily endowed, if those who have the control of the public lands realize the importance of this, and I can think of no way in which they could be made more useful to the present and to future generations, and more subservient to the good of our country and of the human race, than by giving a portion of them (under proper restrictions and regulations) for the advancement of the noble object.

On the whole, I am highly pleased with Kansas Territory, and with that part of it in particular about the Big Blue and its tributaries, and would advise emigrants to visit that region before making their final location. This Territory has the requisites of position, soil, climate, good water, mineral wealth, and business facilities, to make it, when settled, one of the richest and most important and prosperous of the States; and we doubt not, but ere long it will stand up as one of the proudest and noblest ornaments and pillars of our glorious Confederacy.

SENEX.

The St. Louis and Pacific Railroad.

Diary of a Trip in Kansas.

(Concluded from last No.)

20th Oct.—This morning all hands agreed to explore J10 Mile Creek and some other small creeks coming into it from the west. John Hadley and myself went down the Creek about five miles, to where Dragon Creek comes in, and found it to be quite large, with abundance of water, and limestone of quality; timber as good as we have anywhere seen; the prairie good, and we passed up Dragon for some miles, and got

back into camp about nightfall. There were other two detachments of our company out exploring to-day, one of which did not get back until late. They had gone south-west to Switzer's Creek, and became so interested in what they saw around them, that night closed in on them while yet several miles from the main body. They brought into camp a fine nest of fish.

21st.—We continued our course west on the Santa Fe Road.—Crossed several small creeks with timber on them, and clear water—soft good—limestone rock in the streams and in the bluff at the edge of the bottom, just right for fencing purposes with but little labor. We arrived at Baker's on Rock Creek at dark, where we found excellent spring water. Baker pays license for trading with the Indians, and keeps goods suitable for their wants. Distance from camp to today 43 miles.

22d.—Went seven miles north to Council Grove—a trading post on the Santa Fe Road.—There are about 20 buildings here, (owned by the Whites,) among which are several stores. We saw here a great many Kaw Indians, of both sexes and all sizes, braves, squaws, and papooses; here, too, we saw some young buffaloes, and plenty of horses, mules, &c. Our company bought some buffalo robes at \$3 each. From this point we took a dim road N. W. to Fort Riley; and after riding about a mile we came to a Methodist Mission, where they have a very large two-story stone house, and a good farm. The country around is fertile, and the timber is scarce.—To-day we have crossed the divide between the Osage and Kansas Rivers, and struck on Clark's Creek, where we camped—about 20 miles from Council Grove. It is a very pretty little running stream, with water enough at present to drive one pair of burrs, although, it is said, there has been no rain hereabouts for six months! There is good timber, but small in quantity—limestone excellent—only a little of the timber on this creek is claimed. This place pleases me better than any other I have seen in the Territory. There is abundance of stone coal here.

23d.—Started north—prairie rich and rolling. Some of the Company went down the Creek a few miles, and they report good timber. They found a good mill site, with a natural race, and a fall as high as had been made by the hand of art. Along our course the prairie is good until we get near the river—the bluff was too broken and steep to admit of our driving down into the bottom, so we took our teams and took the wagons down by hand. The bottom is quite wide—partly prairie, and partly timber. Crossed the Smokyhill at a ferry—there was no Chardon there—the boat belongs to the Fort—we got in and helped ourselves—so there was nothing to pay. There is a steam saw-mill on the north bank, which belongs to the U. S. A. We next crossed the Republican or Pawnee Fork, by a bridge, and came into the midst of the stone buildings erected for the accommodation of the soldiers. We camped three miles from the Fort on the Kansas River.

24th.—Started on the Military Road towards Fort Leavenworth. Crossed Big Blue on a new bridge—quite a settlement growing up here—said to be fine country for farming and stockraising between Blue and Republican—we took down the stream for two or three miles through a burr-oak grove, and then struck out again on to first-rank prairie—passed Rock Creek, and camped on Big Vermillion.

25th.—We set out this morning to examine the country. A few miles up, we found good timber, plenty of water, good prairie, and plenty of stone coal. Some Germans are settled here. Twelve miles from camp we came to the Catholic Mission in Pottawatomie, where there is a large farm, which looks as though the manager understood farming. The Kansas River is in full view on our right to-day—the bottom prairie very wide and good, the uplands rich and rolling. We saw Uniontown on high ground, on the south side of the river—and were informed that there are fifteen stores there, and to-day about 15,000? Indians collected to get their payments; but there is no ferry here, and as the river bottom is said to be quicksand, we could not go over. To-night camped on Soldier Creek.

26th.—Travelled on a divide till noon—came to Grasshopper, where we find a town laid off, nearly 300 acres being divided up into lots. This point is 15 miles north of Lawrence, and we were told the scheme was gotten up to compete with, or overshadow, the so-called Yankee town. This new town is to be called OMAHA. Timber on the Grasshopper, good—mostly covered by claims; the prairie is excellent. Camped on Stranger, having travelled 45 miles to-day.

27th.—Started early, and made 12 miles to Fort Leavenworth. On the route there is quite a variety of prairie and barrens, with a great many claim cabins, many of them occupied. But I suppose I need not enlarge further, as the features of this section must be well known to you.

IRA HADLEY.

Bank Panic in Illinois.

The Bank panic has extended to Chicago, Ill., and several banks have closed doors for a few days. It is said that none of them will fall; and if the business of any should be completely stopped, there will be no loss to bill-holders. Read the following:—

TO THE PUBLIC.—At a meeting of the undersigned, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it appears that a feeling pervades the community that the great majority of the Banks of Illinois (constituting a share of the circulation of this city) are at the present time peculiarly subject to distrust, and that the customary credit of these institutions is measurably failing in this community, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the subscribers, Bankers and Brokers of St. Louis

we regard this feeling as wholly unnecessary and unwarranted by the real condition of the great majority of these institutions. Resolved Further, That in the reception of Currency at our respective counters we will make no unusual discrimination against the notes of these Banks, nor countenance the circulation of any Bank (not known or believed to be insolvent or suspended) by a rejection of its notes.

Resolved Further, That we recommend to our citizens generally a restoration of the confidence which they have heretofore manifested in the circulation of the above named Banks, and the denial of any uneasy apprehensions respecting their safety.

(The above resolutions are subscribed to by 13 Banking Houses in St. Louis.)

Three numbers of the "Gospel Banner," published in St. Louis, are received, with a request to notice and exchange. The Banner is the organ of the Revision movement. It says:—"No one doubts the fact, that a Bible purer, a Bible with more of God and less of man in it, will in a short time be given to the world." "Work of the Banner"—"The Gospel Banner desires to continue as the mouthpiece of the people of the Valley of the Mississippi." It is edited by Justin D. Fulton, and has reached the 22d No., Vol. I, \$1 per annum.

We are very well satisfied with our old Bible; but send us your paper—we shall always be glad to hear what you have got to say. This is a progressive age—"onward" is the motto in every department of life—and we will stand aside and see what great changes are to pass over the Bible—the revealer of all that is dear to us in this world and the next. O man, how restless thou art!—canst thou not keep thy ruthless hand off our good old family treasure?

The Parkville Bible Society have on deposit, at the store of Arpling, Stevens, & Co., \$400 worth of the finest and richest bound Bibles, and Testaments, and Psalms, ever brought to this country—also some of a plain, cheap kind. Those who are in want of these for themselves or friends should call and purchase. They are sold at Bible House prices—are obtained from the Depository in New York—and are the Pure Old Version.

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The Meigs Swindle.

A Mr. Henry Meigs, of California, has lately shown himself a great swindler. He has swindled crop brokers, bankers and agricultural men, and even a well-to-do woman out of all they were worth. His operations have been in borrowing money from all who had a dollar to loan, on the faith of forged scrip, City and County warrants, and promissory notes, placed in the hands of the lender as collateral security. He got about \$400,000 in cash—chartered a ship and cut dirt. A California paper says:

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The Real Platform.

The N. Y. Herald says some of our country contemporaries, since the elections, are very desirous to learn the exact position of the Administration on the Nebraska question since the late elections. Is it "squatter sovereignty"?—that doctrine repudiated by the democracy of the South—is it the introduction of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska?—that idea is scouted by the democracy of the North, Cass and Douglas included. Is it that free labor may expel slave labor from the new territory?—that is the view of the subject agreed with the Scarlet Letter; but the Cabinet organ is silent upon it. As far as we can figure it out, the platform of the President and Cabinet at Washington on the Nebraska question is, that the South-South Convention—to wit, that the bill was unwise, uncalled for, and inexpedient, and yet a proper and salutary measure; a monstrous outrage, but a great act of public justice. This covers both sides of the line and may be considered the national platform of the Administration, till otherwise ordered.

Col. Denton.

The veteran Statesman arrived in St. Louis, on the 17th inst. He immediately issued the following:—

A NOTICE TO CONGRESSMEN.—Upon my arrival at St. Louis, I find a great quantity of letters here, addressed to me through the St. Louis city post office, which I return to the said office, and which, (if the law is complied with,) will be sent to the dead letter office in Washington, where they will remain until they are called for. I have endeavored to make it known to the public that, since the late appointment of post master in this city, I do not correspond through this office; that appointment being one of those made in this Springing, power to malignant and personal purposes, with a view to outrage and injury me; from which designs I have a right to protect myself, (as far as I can,) by refusing to open correspondence with any man or office. But in saying this I do not mean Mr. Pierce, but the nullifiers who rule him, and who have brought things to their present pass—the harmony of the Union destroyed, the honor and peace of the country endangered abroad in this country, therefore,

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The Meigs Swindle.

A Mr. Henry Meigs, of California, has lately shown himself a great swindler. He has swindled crop brokers, bankers and agricultural men, and even a well-to-do woman out of all they were worth. His operations have been in borrowing money from all who had a dollar to loan, on the faith of forged scrip, City and County warrants, and promissory notes, placed in the hands of the lender as collateral security. He got about \$400,000 in cash—chartered a ship and cut dirt. A California paper says:

Henry Meigs, the forger, is a native of the State of New York, 45 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and well made. He has a florid complexion, light brown hair and whiskers, and light blue eyes. He is not very careful in his dress. On board with him are his wife and three children, his brother John G. Meigs, his nephew Mr. E. S. Doyle, and his supposed accomplice, Victory Seaman.

The Real Platform.

The N. Y. Herald says some of our country contemporaries, since the elections, are very desirous to learn the exact position of the Administration on the Nebraska question since the late elections. Is it "squatter sovereignty"?—that doctrine repudiated by the democracy of the South—is it the introduction of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska?—that idea is scouted by the democracy of the North, Cass and Douglas included. Is it that free labor may expel slave labor from the new territory?—that is the view of the subject agreed with the Scarlet Letter; but the Cabinet organ is silent upon it. As far as we can figure it out, the platform of the President and Cabinet at Washington on the Nebraska question is, that the South-South Convention—to wit, that the bill was unwise, uncalled for, and inexpedient, and yet a proper and salutary measure; a monstrous outrage, but a great act of public justice. This covers both sides of the line and may be considered the national platform of the Administration, till otherwise ordered.

Col. Denton.

The veteran Statesman arrived in St. Louis, on the 17th inst. He immediately issued the following:—

A NOTICE TO CONGRESSMEN.—Upon my arrival at St. Louis, I find a great quantity of letters here, addressed to me through the St. Louis city post office, which I return to the said office, and which, (if the law is complied with,) will be sent to the dead letter office in Washington, where they will remain until they are called for. I have endeavored to make it known to the public that, since the late appointment of post master in this city, I do not correspond through this office; that appointment being one of those made in this Springing, power to malignant and personal purposes, with a view to outrage and injury me; from which designs I have a right to protect myself, (as far as I can,) by refusing to open correspondence with any man

LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE, TUESDAY, NOV. 28, '54

Notice.—Mr. H. A. Wilson, A.M., on an extensive and successful English and Classical Teacher, is in town, and would engage, during three months to come, in a Day School, or an Evening School, or both, for Youth, and Young Gentlemen and Ladies; if sufficient encouragement is offered. Any who would like to patronize such schools, are requested to signify it during this week, to Rev. O. B. Woodard or W. A. Patterson, of whom, or of Geo. S. Park, Esq., any inquiries may be made.

Cor. Reader will spend the winter months at the Shawnee Mission.

Mails in Kansas

From the configuration of the country there must be two main lines of Post Routes westward, up the Kansas Valley—One on the south side of the river, and one on the north side, from Parkville running up to Judge Kuykendall's—an important point—these uniting with the mail route from Fort Leavenworth, and proceeding up the valley to Fort Leavenworth, Big Blue, and Fort Riley.

Will our citizens self themselves up to improve the road across the bottoms and creeks westward, and thereby draw into their lap the rich trade of the Kansas Valley?

FARMERS! LOOK HERE!—A large quantity of Shelled Corn wanted at our office here, to fill in order. The highest market price will be paid in Cash for good grain.

Success!—Wanted, any quantity of good hatched Shucks, say 1000 lbs., for which the highest Cash Prices will be paid. Inquire at Park & Goodyear, or at the Printing Office.

Woodsmen & Tebbes are setting up a first-rate Corn-mill along side their saw-mill. They ask all whom it may concern to hear this in mind; and that they will be grinding on Friday or Saturday next—after that, constantly. Farmers, bring in your Corn.

Dr. J. A. Campbell has returned to Parkville; he is living with Mr. Cunningham, at Major Hinkle's two-story house on Main Street—Hinkle at Mr. Winter's Store.

See the card of Dr. Brown elsewhere. He has removed from Liberty to Parkville. One of the citizens informs us, that he is a physician of much experience and success.

Just before going to press we were informed, that immense crowds of Missourians have, within the last two or three days, been going over into Kansas Territory. The numbers are estimated to reach 3000 or 4000, most of whom have passed through Independence, Kansas City, and Westport. A deputa-tion was sent to Gov. Reader to request him to open a polling place at the Shawnee Mission; and he was to take the matter into consideration.

MARRIED.

At Camden Point, on Thursday evening, 23d, inst. by Elder O. C. Smith, Mr. W. K. KATKENS, of this place, to Miss Maria V. daughter of Prof. H. B. Toole, of the former place.

Across the threshold led,
And every tear of joy as soon as shed,
Hills home she enters, there to be a light,
Shining within all without in his night;
A radiant Angel of his life presiding,
Doubtless the pleasures and his rights dividing.

Engineering.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Engineering business for twelve years, considers himself fully competent to set up and repair all kinds of steam machinery.
Applications by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Residences, Parkville, Platte County, Mo.
Nov. 21, 54. J. E. BARRITT.

PERKINS & SHELLEY, BENTLEY & STRONGFELLOW.

ABELL & STRINGFELLOW.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WESTON, PLATTE CO., Mo.
WILL attend to any business confided to him, in the following counties, viz: Platte, Clay, Buchanan, Andrew and Clinton.
Particular attention given to settling and collecting claims. nov15 if

DIBBLE, WORK & MOORE

Importers and Domestic Dry Goods.

23 Murray and 37 Warren streets, NEW YORK.

W. R. DIBBLE, John G. Moore, J. E. BARRITT.

BAACON HAMS—A few thousand pounds of good Bacon Hams, for family use for sale low by

ASPLING & STEVENS.

DR. G. CLARKE, T. C. FRISVOLD.

CLARKE & PREWITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS.

Dealers in White Lead, Red Lead, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Pure White Wash, Indigo, Madder, Brucine, Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

WE are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies, and shall be very prompt, until the close of navigation. A general assortment of School Books and Miscellaneous Works constantly on hand.

Also—Agents for all the popular Patent and Proprietary Medicines of the day.

CUSTOM WORK

Done at the

Parkville Boot and Shoe-shop, at REASONABLE RATES.

WM. BARTH,

and of the company that he will sell the field of the town, and to be found at the old stand on Main street, where he is prepared to deal kinds of work from the coarsest staples to the finest, better or shippers that grace the foot of lady or gentleman.

W. E. EDGAR.

WILLIAM HEN. CLOUGH,
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR PLATTE CO., AND
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

PARKVILLE, MO.

WILL practice his profession in the Counties of Platte, Clay, Jackson, Buchanan, and Clinton, and will receive fees for the same, and collection of claims throughout North West Missouri.

R. H. STONE,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COM.

MISSION MERCHANT No. 67 Levee,

which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

300 bbls N. O. sugar,

350 bbls refined and clarified oil,

400 do do do do do do do,

400 bbls Rye, Louisiana, and Java coffee;

250 pkgs No. 1, 2, and 3 market;

500 do do do do do do do,

400 do do do do do do do,

150 lbs pure saleratus;

75 cases superfine extra, and;

60 bags super and extra, and;

400 coils Manila and Java rope;

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300 do Manila and Java rope;

\$40,000!

THE PEOPLE'S

GIFT ENTERPRISE

ASSOCIATION.

ONE OF LIFE'S HAPPY HOURS,

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING,

AND A

Share in the Gifts,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has established a gift enterprise throughout the country, for the disposal of the beautiful Engraving known as "One of Life's Happy Hours."

By receiving 40,000 copies of the Engraving, the subscriber is enabled to furnish them at the above price, and on completing the sale to present to the members of the Association the following:

VALUABLE PROPERTY:

1 Farm in Cook county, Ill., 80 acres,

with fine dwelling house, barn, and

outbuildings, and a variety of

fruit-trees, under good cultivation, valued

at \$5,000.

1 Country Residence, pleasantly situated

2 miles from St. Louis, the house

is nearly new, and finely ornamented

with fruit and shade trees. 4,700

27. Gilbert & Co.'s elegant and Amer. brandy,

50 bbls American brandy and gin;

75 do peach brandy, pure and Moson, whisky;

500 do rectified, pure, whisky;

75 do peach brandy, pure and Moson, whisky;

1000 cases of various brandy, 1,000

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1854 MISSOURI RIVER 1854

ST. JOSEPH & ST. LOUIS PACKET

LINE.

Regular Saturday Packet.

THE elegant passenger packet,

will leave St. Louis every Saturday at

5 o'clock, p.m., for St. Joseph, Weston, Fort

Leavenworth, Parkville, Kansas, Independence,

Liberty, Camden, Wellington, Lexington, Bolivar,

Warrensburg, Jefferson City, and all points be-

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